

Date: Tue, 2 Feb 93 07:38:20 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #152
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 2 Feb 93 Volume 93 : Issue 152

Today's Topics:

 "Now You're Talking" Books for sale
 (none) (3 msgs)
 73 Magazine Circulation Figures
 80M HT9s
 boy Scouts on the Air- Help!!!
 Can scanners pick up CORDLESS phones ??
Cell Phones Cause Cancer! Was: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!
 Cryptic Sig
 EMF fields (was Re: Ham Radio Causes Cancer)
 How can a WA4xxx call belong to a novice? (2 msgs)
 ht bnc connectors
 Minimizing leaky battery damage
 Private repeater system (was: Real No-codes)
 quarter vs. half-wave vertical
 Subscription to info-hams Mail List

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 2 Feb 93 04:24:21 GMT
From: olivea!charnel!rat!pea.csc.calpoly.edu!trasmuss@ames.arpa
Subject: "Now You're Talking" Books for sale
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The Cal Poly Amateur Radio Club has 30 new and unused copies of the ham radio
study book "Now You're Talking". We would like to sell all of them together at
\$14.00 a copy. (The regular price is \$19.00)

Please call (805) 756-2737 for details.

Date: 2 Feb 93 10:47:31 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

delete michaeln@hp6400.desk.hp.com

Date: 2 Feb 93 10:49:31 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

delete michaeln@hp6400.desk.hp.com

Date: 2 Feb 93 10:48:49 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

delete michaeln@hpcvnb.cv.hp.com info-hams

Date: Mon, 1 Feb 1993 21:17:44 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!
hpnmdla!alanb@ames.arpa
Subject: 73 Magazine Circulation Figures
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>I'm also a Wayne Green fan/hater. One thing that really surprised me,
>was that the magazine passed that ABC audit about the circulation
>claims, while most of the magazines don't want to be audited (strange
>hu.?)

It totally blew me away when I read this part of Wayne's recent editorial.
The story he told me about how he found out about CQ magazine's phoney
circulation figures when he worked there was almost identical to a story
I heard years ago from an old college buddy of mine about when he worked

at "Wayne's World" (73 magazine).

In college, my friend was a die-hard Wayne Green fan. My friend thought that ARRL was an evil empire and Wayne was the Savior of amateur radio. After graduating, he went to work at 73, rising to Assistant Editor. He told me that he saw the printing bill every month. At a time when 73 was advertising a circulation of about 75,000, their maximum print run was under 40,000. (With damaged copies, free samples, and undistributed stock, 73 must have been overstating their circulation by about a factor of two.)

I asked my friend about the other magazines. He said that industry gossip was that Ham Radio magazine figures were accurate, but that 73's were not. I forget what he said about CQ, but he admitted that QST figures were iron-clad.

A few years ago, ARRL filed a Freedom of Information request with the US Post Office to obtain sizes of mailing runs of the major ham publications, and published the results in the up-front news section of QST. They couldn't actually claim that 73 was lying about their circulation rates, because those figures did not include news stand sales. But it's pretty obvious that 73 does not do half its sales via news stands.

AL N1AL

Date: Tue, 2 Feb 1993 00:47:45 GMT
From: pacbell.com!att-out!cbfsb!cbnews!cbnewsm!jeffj@ames.arpa
Subject: 80M HT9s
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <".1-Feb-93.13:34:58.CST".*.Dan_Scully.houstoncssc@Xerox.com> ds.HoustonCSSC@xerox.com writes:

>I'm trying to imagine a rubber duck on an 80M handie!

How about this, I was talking to a ham one night on 20 meters and he told me how his father had built a pair of 160 meter handhelds! He said they used them when they went hunting. He said the antennas were wrapped around ferrite rods. Didn't say what the range was though. 73!

Jeff

--

Jeff Jones AB6MB	Hooker	: I'll do anything for \$50!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com	Henny Youngman:	Will you paint my house?

Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 |

Date: 2 Feb 93 12:45:30 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: boy Scouts on the Air- Help!!!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> Our local club has been contacted by a Boy Scout group interested in
> having the club set up a ham station at their camp in April. Can someone
> on the net help with who to write for more info... thanks 73 ab4vj **

I am part of a group of hams who have been heavily involved with the Boy Scout Council in Greensboro, NC, for several years. I'd be happy to share ideas and experiences.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@iris.uncg.edu
919-334-5878 (day)

Date: 1 Feb 93 22:58:17 EST
From: gumby!wmichgw!315nikorawal@yale.arpa
Subject: Can scanners pick up CORDLESS phones ??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi,

I would like to know on what frequencies do cordless phones operate ??? Can a scanner pick up these frequencies ?

Any response will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking You in advance,
Percy.

Date: Mon, 1 Feb 1993 21:24:46 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Cell Phones Cause Cancer! Was: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jreece@sousa.intel.com (John Reece) writes:

>In article <44051@zygot.ati.com> john@zygot.ati.com (John Higdon) writes:
>>I swear if I hear about one more thing that "causes cancer"...

>Of course such stories never balance cancer risks the far more
>likely risks, such as:

...

> 2> Outright electric shock.

I've always felt that the main danger of electric blankets is the potential shock hazard, not the 60 Hz irradiation.

AL N1AL

Date: 2 Feb 93 15:18:19 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Cryptic Sig
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Several people have sent mail asking variations of the following question so I decided to post my response.

>Jack,

>

>I was hoping you could explain to me what your .signature means.

>

>To get on "sideband", trade your DX100 for:

>ARC5 VFO ----->10B----->4X 6AG7 "linear"

> Keep your HQ129X

I wondered if anyone would ask. OF's would likely know. The Heathkit DX100 was (is) an AM transmitter sold in kit form which has been discussed on this list recently. In the early 60's to get on SSB, you could either purchase Collins equipment at high prices, or build or buy something cheaper. The Central Electronics 10B was a 10 watt phasing (balanced modulator) transmitter running at an IF frequency of 9 MHz. It had a mixer and some plug in coils and a kit was sold to convert a military surplus "ARC5" tank radio to a multifrequency VFO. The later "20A" had 20 watts and bandswitching. I think the 10 watts was generated by a 6AG7 tube but am not absolutely sure. One could then construct, using 4 6AG7's, an amplifier which would give about 100 watts (if you let them get really hot and had a teenager's optimism). The HQ129X was (is) a Hammarlund receiver with BFO and crystal filter, which worked pretty well on SSB. Since AM was, at the time, becoming obsolete on HF, a teenager could trade their DX100 (which they probably got for Christmas from their parents and which looked really impressive) for the other stuff (which looked like junk) and get on the "new" mode,

SSB. A major problem was that, in spite of voltage regulator tubes, leaving the filaments on all the time, etc, the converted surplus VFO drifted all over the band (although the DX100 did as well, it didn't matter as much for AM). This is probably more than you wanted to know.

I put that sig in to be a slightly obscure (maybe too obscure) reference to part of ham radio history.

73

jack.buchanan@bme1.utm.edu

PS: The 9 MHz IF with a VFO frequency in the 5 MHz range allowed one to get on both 75 meters and 20 meters with appropriate plug in coils. Which sideband you got was different whether you were adding or subtracting. I suspect this is the reason for the convention of using lower sideband below 9 MHz and USB above.

PPS: Both the DX100 and the 10B had jacks for a key for CW. I never used wither one :-).

Date: Mon, 1 Feb 1993 21:34:11 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: EMF fields (was Re: Ham Radio Causes Cancer)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, feg@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (forrest.e.gehrke) writes:

>Besides the risk of the heating effects of high RF power, the only
>other bad effect I have witnessed was in the early days of
>magnetron manufacture. Testers would routinely look into the output
>>window of high pulsed power magnetrons if the tube was acting as
>though it was gassy by looking for ionization inside the tube.
>This induced cataracts in their eyes if they got too close to the
>>window. Because this effect showed up only after an extended period
>of time it took awhile to connect cause and effect.

This is a very real danger. The eye is very susceptible to overheating by microwave radiation for 3 reasons:

1. Eye fluid is a very efficient absorber of microwaves. Also the eyeball is resonant in the microwave range (around 5 GHz or so).
2. The lens is easily damaged by overheating.
3. There are no touch nerves in the eyeball. It can overheat without your feeling it.

Be very careful if you're working around high-power high frequency RF.

AL N1AL

Date: Tue, 2 Feb 1993 02:54:23 GMT
From: pacbell.com!att-out!cbfsb!cbnewsb.cb.att.com!wa2ise@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: How can a WA4xxx call belong to a novice?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb1.232142.16269@VFL.Paramax.COM> rossi@gvlf9-q.gvl.unisys.com
(Pete Rossi) writes:

>I worked a station in the novice roundup this past weekend with a 2 X 3
>WA4xxx type call. He was signing /N.
>
>How can this be? Back in the 70's before the current callsign structure
>was implemented, novices got WN calls which became WA, WB, or WD
>(depending on the call area) when they upgraded.
>
>So, how could this guy end up with a WA4 call and still be a novice?

Maybe he was really a tech + code working in the novice bands. I'm a
tech + and I operated 10M as a novice to get the ARRL diamond jubilee
award (work 75 stations in 1989).
I think tech +'s are equivalent to novices on HF freqs for the various
contests that make something special about novices. Could be wrong though.

Date: 1 Feb 93 23:01:22 EST
From: ucsnews.sdsu.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!eff!world!ksr!jfw@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: How can a WA4xxx call belong to a novice?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

rossi@gvlf9-q.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>I worked a station in the novice roundup this past weekend with a 2 X 3
>WA4xxx type call. He was signing /N.
>How can this be? Back in the 70's before the current callsign structure
>was implemented, novices got WN calls which became WA, WB, or WD
>(depending on the call area) when they upgraded.
>So, how could this guy end up with a WA4 call and still be a novice?

In 1976, the FCC abandoned WN calls and granted everyone the appropriate
upgraded call (hence WN7EEL became WB7EEL after only two months (I think),
a bare two months before I earned the new call anyway :-). If region 4
was still handing out WA4 calls, all that's required is that the Novice
class have been renewable at the time (I don't remember when it became
renewable, but my '76 Handbook doesn't mention that it isn't).

Or maybe he was an Extra who was trying to cheat :-).

Date: 2 Feb 93 14:07:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ht bnc connectors
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

here's an easy one...

My colleague and I have the same problem with two different ht's... (Icom 24AT and Kenwood TH78)...Seems the bnc connector rotates a bit, about 10 degrees. I hadn't noticed this until a few days ago while removing the duck for connection to the mobile antenna. Then I said ahhh! that's not right!

The two questions are: 1) by the fact that the bnc has been rotating slightly for some small period of time indicate that the solder joints on the other side have loosened? (this is dependent whether the shell can rotate around the stationary "core" center conductor of a bnc jack)

2) I notice a nut with two grooves holds the bnc in place...is there a source for the tool to tighten this type of nut? (Amphenol/AMP/Kings?) I used a needle nose for a temporary fix, but that didn't seem to get it tight enough. The pliers twist and then gouge your hand when they slip, but that would never happen to me!

LASTLY...is there such a thing as a trunk mount NMO? Spare the "drill a hole" comments, please :^) I checked with Comet and Diamond... Diamond used to make one, but nobody seems to have one in stock. What are the drawbacks of the ubiquitous PL259/SO239 mounts at 440, and also with respect to water intrusion at the non-weatherproof connector?

And PS...I noticed some folks comparing ducks in another thread; you should note that the Icom 24AT has been sold with 2 (or more?) types of resistors, the Model FA 1443B (thick bottom, thin radiator, same as sold with W2a I believe), and the other type, Model FA 1443BA, which has the same practical diameter (~0.5") from head to toe. So when you make comparisons like "The 24AT antenna was <better|worse> than the NASA deeeeeeep space rf-attractor," state which model it was. I do know that the "B" model is a tad bit better than the "BA" model, but opinions vary, and it is slightly bigger (less convenient).

tnx Jim n2mpt

Jim Sandoz N2MPT 908-834-1832

email att!emclab!jds or jds@emclab.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories Holmdel, New Jersey

Date: 2 Feb 93 03:38:22 GMT
From: furuta@MIMSY.CS.UMD.EDU
Subject: Minimizing leaky battery damage
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Some AA Alkaline batteries have decided to leak inside of one of my radios.
Any suggestions on the "best" way to clean up the mess to minimize future
damage?

--Rick
N3JGF

Date: 1 Feb 93 22:54:34 EST
From: ucsnews.sdsu.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!eff!world!ksr!jfw@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Private repeater system (was: Real No-codes)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, willis@cs.tamu.edu (Willis Marti) writes:
>>In article <14570603@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom)
writes:
>>** So how would you translate this sentence into Politically Correct language?
>>**
>>** "No-code Technicians may not transmit on the 10 meter band."
>> "Technicians who have not passed a Morse code test may not ..."
> ... transmit in the 10 meter band."
>>See? Pretty easy to say, to the point and doesn't need any new license class
>>titles.
>Precisely my point, it takes twice as long to say. You can always rewrite
>a sentence not to use a certain word, because the English language has
>enough flexibility to say things in different ways. But that doesn't mean
>the word is not useful.

"Transmitting on the 10 meter band requires passing a code test."

One syllable more, but far more informative, since it expresses the
reason, not the symptom...

Date: Mon, 1 Feb 1993 22:22:53 GMT

From: ucsnews.sdsu.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: quarter vs. half-wave vertical
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, an8785@anon.penet.fi (Tesuji) writes:

>X-Anon-To:rec.radio.amateur.misc

>I'm using a quarter-wave Marconi vertical currently on
>20m. I'm unfortunately fundamentally overloading my
>neighbor's telephone 100 ft away -- even with 50 watts
>out (I'm using a 90 dB lowpass filter).

The low-pass filter probably would have no effect on telephone RFI.
That kind of interference is due to fundamental overload, not harmonics.

>Keeping everything else constant, would switching
>to a half-wave vertical, such as an R5 or R7
>lessen the RFI?

Probably not. One thing you might check out is how close your antenna
is to your or your neighbor's phone lines. Moving the antenna farther
away (or orienting it at right angles) from the nearest phone lines
might help things considerably.

AL N1AL

Date: 2 Feb 93 06:02:55 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Subscription to info-hams Mail List
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Request a subscription to the info-hams Mail List
Internet Address: martinbw@jackatak.raider.net

--
martinbw@jackatak.raider.net (Bruce Martin)
-----jackatak.raider.net (615) 377-5980 -----

Date: 2 Feb 93 13:42:12 GMT
From: bu.edu!wang!dbushong@decwrl.dec.com
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <14570596@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, <1993Jan26.171544.8846@ke4zv.uucp>,
<1993Jan28.235637.1@ttd.teradyne.com>

Subject : Re: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!

rice@ttd.teradyne.com writes:

>In article <1993Jan26.171544.8846@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman)
writes:

>> In article <14570596@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom)
writes:

>>>

>>>Also note that the field in a typical home just due to the house wiring
>>>is typically around 1-2 milligauss. And the field around something like
>>>a stove burner or microwave oven is in the high ten's of milligauss.
>>>If there really is a health problem associated with low levels of AC
>>>magnetic fields, we better rewire the whole country for DC.

>>

>> Yeah, I poo-pooed Tommy Edison when he and Georgie Westinghouse were
>> fighting over Nicky Tesla's new fangled AC, but maybe Tommy had something
>> after all. Of course nobody would pay any attention to Tommy because
>> by then he was deaf as a post and couldn't copy Morris by ear anymore.
>>

>Wonder what the field is under an Electric Blanket ?

That's a good point - I have first-hand evidence that this much
is fatal. Our 79-year-old next-door neighbor was found dead
under hers (actually, a couple of days after she died). The
blood in her veins was baked dry.

Enough proof?

--

Dave Bushong, Wang Laboratories, Inc. Amateur Radio Callsign KZ10
Project Leader, OCR products kz1o@n0ary.#noca.ca.na
Internet: dbushong@wang.com

Date: 2 Feb 93 02:48:08 GMT
From: jph@umd5.umd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <Mars>, <Mod>, <H.BgNN311wIAo@red.uucp>
Subject : Re: 757GXII Mars Mod

In article <H.BgNN311wIAo@red.uucp> terry%red@lawton.lonestar.org writes:

>In <1993Jan25.163120.883@news.ysu.edu>, Jeff Gold writes:
>>
>>Does anyone know the Mod for the Yaesu 757GXII do allow it to work
>>the Mars freq?
>>
>>Help will be greatly appreciated.
>>
>Jeff both the FT-757GXII and the FT-767GX have a switch that permitts out
>of band operation. With few exceptions, these transceivers will transmit
>on any frequency they can receive once the switch is thrown. Regards, Terry.
>--

Speaking of mods ..

Does anyone know where to find mods for the IC 735? I understand
there is a diode mode to open up the transmit. This would be useful
with the transverter output as an all purpose signal generator. There
is nothing about this on "kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov under /pub/hamradio/Mods".

Pat Harrington
N3IZV

Date: 2 Feb 93 13:48:17 GMT
From: bu.edu!wang!dbushong@decwrl.dec.com
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <paulf.728328061@abercrombie.Stanford.EDU>, <8600@lib.tmc.edu>,
<1993Jan30.145630.15599@ke4zv.uucp>
Subject : Re: LICENSE DELAYS

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <8600@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>>In article <paulf.728328061@abercrombie.Stanford.EDU>
paulf@abercrombie.Stanford.EDU (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>>>Calls of the form NnxZx can be pretty tricky to pronounce. If it helps if
>>>you pronounce the call "N Three N Zed Vee" rather than "N Zee Vee"; other
>>>people will follow your lead. Enjoy!
>>
>>I use "K Five Zed C" for the same reason. That one can be even more confusing
>>without either the zed or phonetics.

>Yes, I agree. American pronunciation of E,Z,C,B, and V can all sound
>confusingly the same out of context on a noisy channel. I use Zed for
>general IDs, and when I want a new contact to understand the first time
>I use Kilo Echo Four Zulu Victor.

And don't do this:

KE4ZV == Knoll Eleven Four Zero Five (roman numerals aren't allowed!)

KZ10 == Knife Zero One One

N10EZ == Nine One One Eleven Zero (Hi, Nancy!)

Dave

--

Dave Bushong, Wang Laboratories, Inc. Amateur Radio Callsign KZ10
Project Leader, OCR products kz1o@n0ary.#noca.ca.na
Internet: dbushong@wang.com

Date: 1 Feb 93 22:49:17 EST

From: ucsnews.sdsu.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!eff!world!ksr!jfw@network.UCSD.EDU

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <C1n2xL.n30@lila.com>, <1993Feb1.141735.3296@miki.pictel.com>,
<1993Feb1.175112.22409@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>-

Subject : Re: Transistor equivalents

jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:

>In the February issue of CQ they have the schematic of the
>"Oner" transmitter. They have a couple of transistors that I
>have never seen before. Could someone give me the equivalent
>american transistors? They are;
>ZTX651 and ZTX751

The American equivalents are ZTX651 and ZTX751, respectively :-). They are made by ZETEX and carried by DigiKey for \$0.65 each. 1W dissipation, 80V V(CB0), 60V V(CE0), 40 hFE, 140MHz fT. They're a complementary pair. The blurb in the DigiKey catalog indicates they can run at 2000mA collector current without a heatsink due to the material used as an encapsulant: "The absence of ionic contamination in the silicone allows chip operation up to 200°C without risk of failure." Sounds neat.

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #152
